

FOOTBALL TOPICS.

Eddie Dillon, Quarterback, the New Princeton Captain.

LEADING GAMES ANALYZED.

How the Element of Luck Has Unfortunately Come to Play a Controlling Part in Football Contests Under the New Rules.

Eddie Dillon is to be the captain of the Princeton University football team for 1907. Dillon was elected to this coveted position on the night of the day that Yale defeated Princeton at New Haven, 12 to 10.

Dillon succeeds McCormick, who graduates next spring.

Dillon is a popular choice, and the students look for success under him.



EDDIE DILLON, NEW PRINCETON CAPTAIN.

He prepared at Andover, Mass., where he was active in five branches of sports. He has been center fielder on the Princeton nine and quarter on the Princeton eleven.

A study of recent big gridiron contests gives considerable food for reflection.

Yale beat Princeton by line plunging and clearly proved her superiority over the Tigers, but it is not even to be taken for granted that victory would go to the other eleven which won if they should meet the same opponents again.

Pennsylvania scored her only touchdown against Michigan as a result of a fumbled outside kick; Dartmouth beat Harvard by a score that seemed overwhelming at first glance, but which came from two blocked punts, a recovered outside kick and a goal from placement; Annapolis defeated Penn State in the last thirty seconds of play through a muffed punt, and Carle made her two touchdowns against Minnesota on forward passes and tricks.

Even the losses scored in a similar manner. Princeton's total came as a result of a poorly directed outside kick and a goal from placement; Penn State secured a goal from the field against the Navy, and Minnesota tallied with a goal from the field on the fourth play of her game and a fumble. All such are parts of the present game, and one should not be so quick to benefit by them as the other, but their frequency has caused much criticism on the new rules.

The solons have allowed the element of luck to enter into the control of a game that in the past was won almost invariably on its merits. "Even parlor games of chess and checkers are free from chance, and why should not the greatest of all college sports be?" was the way one critic put it. It was not the will of a man in the hour of defeat, but the general conclusion drawn by those who have the game at heart and who want to see in detail the play of the different teams.

In the Michigan game both Penn and the Wolverines battled between the twenty yard line, each repeatedly losing the ball. Each crossed the other's goal line only to have the referee disallow the touchdowns because of illegalities in the play. Had not Scarlett or some other player stepped a foot too far in one direction Penn would have been given the touchdown and won by a margin of twelve points. On the other hand, if a Michigan player had not committed some infraction of the rules the westerners would have at least tied Penn. Then, if the juggled ball had happened to fall into an Ann Arbor player's hands Michigan would have won by either six or twelve points and shut out Penn.

The game at Cambridge was even more glaring with proof that something is radically wrong.

In the first ten minutes of play Harvard had the ball within six yards of Dartmouth's goal three times only to lose it on fumbles. Later the Crimson held for down two yards from their own goal. Harvard's strength seemed certain to win out, though the half ended without a score on either side, but the Crimson players were doomed to be swept off their feet not by muscular strength, but by a tide of ill fortune that set in against them.

Early in the second half Glaze blocked one of Burr's punts, and the ball went twisting through the air. It fell into the arms of Kennedy, who was the most surprised of any of the players, and all he had to do was run. Then came Glaze's field goal, a risky thing to attempt at best. Dartmouth had ten points and was beating Harvard.

STEAMER HITS LEDGES OFF NOVA SCOTIA SHORE

Had Six Hundred Passengers on Board But All Will Be Landed in Safety.

(By Associated Press)

LEUNENBURG, N. S., Dec. 2.—During a blinding snow storm today the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamship Mount Temple, bound from Antwerp to St. John N. B. with 500 passengers, struck La Hare ledges, 15 miles south of Lunenburg, and may be a total loss. The passengers are being transferred on small steamers and tugs to bridge-water and by morning it is expected that all hands will have been safely landed. When the steamer struck the rocks there was much excitement among the passengers, most of whom are immigrants and it was some time before Captain Boothby and his officers could convince them that they were in no immediate danger.

The steamer ran too far to the westward and was fully 30 miles out of her course when she struck the ledges.

Signals of distress were displayed and guns were fired for assistance, but several hours elapsed before the wreck was discovered.

Information was also sent to Halifax, 50 miles distant and the Canadian government officials there ordered the government steamer Lady Lamier to take on board a supply of tents, clothing and provisions for the passengers off shore, being anticipated that the few hotels and the private houses would be unable to accommodate as many as 600 persons.

The Mount Temple is a British steamer built of steel, 6,661 net tons. She is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company and sails from London.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

Why Those in America Seem Indifferent.

No doubt the mass of American women are indifferent to the cause of equal suffrage. If they were not they would have acquired the right to vote long ago. But it is not true that they are indifferent to politics in the sense that they neglect political questions in which they are directly concerned. For the most part men are active or indifferent for precisely the same reasons.

But given a state of politics in which questions of public morality are uppermost—the purity of the home, the welfare of workmen and women in their homes and at work, the duty of the State to the weak, the poor and the dependent—and women bear their full share of the burden in movements for social reform. They have proved it repeatedly—for instance, in this city—and they are proving it every day in special lines of effort.

Probably the principal reason why American women seem to the English woman suffragist to care less for politics than do her sisters at home is that they have a freedom in their daily home and business occupations which English women have not attained. Their privileges are so agreeable that they have less cause to complain about the denial of political rights. Another reason why the American equal suffragist does not irritate the English suffragettes in raising the House of Commons and the magistrates' courts is that the American sense of humor is too keen to let such frenzied campaigning excite anything but good-natured ridicule.—New York World.

Blind Telephone Girls in Demand.

A blind stenographer playing on raised keys took down with infinite precision the appeal which Miss Winifred Holt made yesterday afternoon from the platform of the Society for Political Study for public interest in and help for the sightless.

Miss Holt, who is the secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, based her plea on the fact that the blind can work and want to work. The need of training as well as the supplying of a market is the immediate need of funds. The ambition of the institution at 118 East Fifty-ninth street is to be self-supporting.

"The blind say that they can do nearly anything that we will let them but paint pictures, and facts bear them out. We had a pupil eight months ago who could neither read nor write. His sudden blindness had driven him and his young wife to despair and poverty. He now is typing from the phonograph for a company."

"When I asked the head of our telephone company to give a switchboard for blind people to practise on he thought I was crazy. That was a year ago. I had the pleasure of writing him the other day asking for the installation of a switchboard at our new office, and told him that there were now in the city of New York five blind switchboard operators."—New York World.

A Romance.

"Please hold up your hands!" When the pedestrian heard the form of request he knew the woman foot-ped was upon him.

"I'd much rather have yours to hold," he replied gallantly.

"Well, I must say you are a rude fellow," she rejoined, and lowered her weapon, thus closing the incident.—Philadelphia Ledger.

METCALF WANTS FOUR MORE BIG FIGHTERS

(Continued from First Page.)

that were used but a few years ago for the intermediate battery."

England is building three vessels of the Dreadnaught type, one fast unarmored cruiser (3,500 tons, five ocean going destroyers (800 tons), 12 first class torpedo boats (250 tons) and 12 submarines.

France is building six battleships of the large Danton class, four of the Justice class, four armored cruisers and a large number of destroyers and submarines.

Germany is building each year two battleships, one armored cruiser, two protected cruisers 12 destroyers and several submarines.

New Battleships for Japan.

The naval budget as passed by the Japanese Diet and approved by the emperor, carries appropriations of \$17,565,793 for construction and repairs of ships. It is understood that Japan will in the near future lay down two battleships of the most powerful type and displacement and several torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. Two submarines are now building for Japan in England. A third battleship is also included in the Japanese shipbuilding scheme, and it has been recently reported that a large battleship has been contracted for in Great Britain for the Japanese government.

Russia is building two large battleships, Italy one, Austria three and Brazil three battleships, two scout cruisers, 18 torpedo boats and destroyers, three submarines and one mining vessel.

United States Second Naval Power.

The relative standing of the nations as to effective warship tonnage is at the present time as follows: Tons.

Great Britain	1,633,116
United States	611,616
France	608,079
Germany	529,032
Japan	374,791
Russia	232,943
Italy	207,623
Austria	113,235

Fleet Cruise To the Pacific.

Concerning the cruise to the Pacific, Secretary McCall says:

"During the first stay of the Atlantic fleet at Jamestown a plan long under consideration was made public to send the fleet to the Pacific as a substitute for the comparatively short cruising and harbor work which the fleet has engaged in for the winter season of the past six or more years. Shortage of officers and men made it necessary some time ago to discontinue all training ship cruises; so that recruits now pass to general service with only a few months' training, all given on shore. Although by this system the recruits may not as soon become familiar with their sea duties, their development will be sounder and better, their sea experience being acquired by long cruises in regular service, as in the coming voyage to the Pacific. Mobility and expert gunnery are the essential qualities of an efficient naval force. Neither can be dispensed with, nor can a deficiency in one be tolerated more than in the other; nor can one be developed at the expense of the other without impairing the efficiency of the whole. Of late devotion to gunnery has somewhat disturbed the balance, but the Pacific cruise will restore this, affording ample opportunity for training a naval seaman, besides tactics and experience for all concerned. The many features of the movement of a large naval force to a distance."

STATE SOLICITOR SUMMONED BEFORE FEDERAL COURT

First Clash Between Federal Government and State of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 2.—

The first clash between the Federal government and the State of Alabama came today when Solicitor Henry B. Stegall, of Oak Dale county, was cited under rule issued by Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Federal Court, to appear and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt for alleged misbehavior towards Deputy United States Marshal Pullum. The alleged misbehavior consisted on threat said to have been made by Mr. Stegall that he would have the sheriff of Dale county arrest the deputy marshal for attempting to serve on him the papers in the Central of Georgia case.

Mr. Stegall is cited to appear before Judge Jones on December 5. Solicitor Stegall was but lately a member of the Alabama legislature from Dale county and is recognized as one of the leaders of the House. He was appointed solicitor by Governor Comer.

The incident, which resulted in the issuance of the rule by Judge Jones occurred on November 5. It is described in an affidavit signed by the deputy marshal, which was reported by United States Marshal Pullum to Judge Jones.

Deputy Pullum is gone to Ozark to serve the writ, the solicitor and the clerk of court. He says that Solicitor Stegall refused to accept the papers.

A deputy United States marshal left tonight to see the papers on Mr. Stegall. The solicitor is cited to appear in court and make a statement as to his alleged remarks.

At the Waist

PASSING OF SLANG WORD

"Rubber" Has Gone the Way of Many Others of the Same Class.

"Curious how ready we Americans are to adopt slang words," said the man who had finished reading a Boston paper. "And we drop them quite as suddenly after they have penetrated into remote sections of the country and seemingly become a part of our daily speech."

"I was reminded of this while coming through on the train from Boston this morning. For a number of years I have traveled back and forth at regular intervals between New York and Boston, and have become more or less familiar with the country along the route."

"At one point the train passes close by a large rubber manufacturing plant. Abutting on the railroad is a long stretch of neatly kept grounds and in the center, in full view of passing trains, is erected a sign bearing the single word:

RUBBER.

"A few years ago every time we would pass that sign there would be a mild commotion in the car. Some would turn on their fellow passengers expansive grins, as though they had just accomplished a huge joke; others would be convulsed with suppressed laughter, and once as we passed the place a man yelled me poked a long bony finger into the small of my back and then chuckled gleefully."

"I was thinking of this as we approached that town this morning, and took pains to note what effect the sign would have. Most of the passengers were looking out of the windows, and, of course, all of these saw the sign."

"There was no indication, however, that it received more than a passing glance, and I doubt if any of the passengers thought of the vague this word had several years ago."

"Strange, isn't it? They all have their day and then oblivion. I am waiting as patiently as possible for the same fate to overtake the 'lemon' joke."

DRESS AND CIVILIZATION

Fondness for Good Clothes Not Always an Evidence That Culture Prompts It.

That clothing is not a sure gauge of civilization is evidenced by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia.

No sovereign in the world loves splendid dress more than the dark-skinned Negus, and some of the costumes he affects are magnificently barbaric in their grandeur.

Nevertheless, the aged autocrat of the African Empire has voluntarily and quietly set out to establish for his country a constitutional government which Nicholas of Russia, who wears all the latest fashions of Paris, only conceded in a half-hearted way to his people after the disruption of his dominion was threatened.

Menelik, however, has decided that the time has come when the Abyssinians should have a voice in managing their affairs and before his life is finished he expects to have this constitutional government in thorough running order.

The first step was taken during the week just closed when he announced to the world that he had chosen five men to form a Cabinet along European lines. In a measure this action is attributable to British influence, but it is indicative also of the fact that the Negus is one of the wisest and most up-to-date sovereigns upon the globe.

Heretofore, the Government of Abyssinia has been of a feudal character, similar to that which prevailed in Europe in the middle ages and Menelik's effort to reconstruct it as a constitutional Empire will therefore be watched with great interest. He is anxious to do the work in his life because he has no direct heir, and unless England can prevent it there may be trouble in settling the succession of his death.

One of the curious facts concerning this latest convert to constitutional government is that he wears in the 'ole of his left ear a diamond earring carrying which signifies that he is of royal birth and that he has killed an elephant.

The Negus claims to be a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen

Pains at the waist, back, front, or side, are nearly sure proof of female trouble. Some other signs are headache, pressing down pains, irregular functions, restlessness, cold limbs, nervousness, etc. These pains may be allayed, the system braced and the womanly functions regulated by the use of

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buildings are contemplated, but great scope in the academic and scientific courses.

Brigadier-General Edward Clinton Young, who has been appointed by Governor Deneen as major general of the Illinois National Guard and the commanding officer of the entire state militia, was born at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1862. For four years he was a cadet at West Point and became a second lieutenant in the regular Army. Subsequently he became captain in the First Illinois Infantry, and then major and colonel in the First Cavalry. He served in the Spanish-American war.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, who has been the pastor of the Congregation Shearith Israel since 1877, will be relieved of a part of his duties next month, when the assistant rabbi, recently appointed, Dr. David de Sola Pool, will arrive from England. When he enters upon his duties, Dr. Pool will be the youngest rabbi in New York. He was born in 1882. He was graduated with honors from Jews' College and University

College, London; studied in Berlin at the university and at the rabbinical seminary, and last August obtained the degree of Ph. D. summa cum laude at Heidelberg. Dr. Pool comes here from Florence, Italy, where he has been studying since he left Heidelberg.

Rich Leper Finds a Cure.

Juan Bringas, the Guaymas (Mexico) millionaire leper, who a year and a half ago went to Europe seeking a cure after all efforts in America had failed, returned through here today perfectly well.

He was accompanied by four of Senor Corral's daughters, who will visit him at his country home near Guaymas.

He traveled alone when he left here for Europe and had to pay for the furnishings of a stateroom on the steamer, which were destroyed after he quit the vessel.—El Paso, Texas, Dispatch in New York Sun.

It is a pleasure to pay some debts in clearing-house checks.—Chicago News.